UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/702
S/26821
30 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Malaysia on 28 October 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

ANNEX

Resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Malaysia on 28 October 1993

The motion is as follows:

That, the sovereignty and human rights of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been violated by acts of aggression by the Serbs,

That, acts of atrocities have been inflicted on the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

That, failure on the part of the United Nations Security Council to take positive steps has resulted in continued acts of genocide and ethnic cleansing by the Serbs,

That, the delineation of boundaries based on racial descent or religion does not perpetuate peace and settlement of the issues.

The House, hereby resolves as follows:

1. Condemns the acts of aggression and all forms of violation of human rights of the Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially genocide and ethnic cleansing;

2. Urges the United Nations Security Council to fulfil its responsibility by taking positive steps to implement all its relevant resolutions, namely:

(a) To free Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from attacks and intimidations by the Serbs; and

(b) To open up Tuzla airport to enable food and medical supply aid to reach the war victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Urges the United Nations Security Council to lift the arms embargo imposed on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and further urges France and the United Kingdom especially not to impede this effort; and

4. That this House also resolves to convey its resolution to the parliaments of all nations concerned, especially those of France and the United Kingdom.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/703
S/26822
30 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic and Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement by the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Milan Kučan, and the President of the Czech Republic, Mr. Vaclav Havel, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Slovenia to the United Nations

(Signed) Karel KOVANDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Czech Republic to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Ljubljana on 11 November 1993 by the President of the Czech Republic and the President of Slovenia

After thorough discussions we agreed that it is necessary to appeal once more, and a great deal more decisively, to the conscience of all who may be able to influence a solution to the senseless war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We appeal to all parties involved in the war, and especially to their political and military leaders, to respect human life and the human dignity of the people in this unhappy State and to guarantee, before the coming winter starts, safe routes for humanitarian aid so that it may reach places where people have sought refuge from the war. Similarly, we appeal to the people and humanitarian organizations of all countries to do all within their power to support humanitarian aid to the victims of this senseless conflict, to which no end is in sight.

Above all, we appeal to politicians throughout the world, and especially in Europe, not to remain silent in the face of the destruction of basic human and civil values, the values of civilization, which is taking place with impunity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We very much appreciate the good will of all those who are trying to resolve the conflict, but we are sure that it is necessary to define afresh principles and approaches in discussions on the future of this State. All plans to date concerning its future have accepted the principle of an ethnically pure State, which is in conflict with the idea of the European Union and with the basic values inscribed in the Helsinki and Paris documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The ideal of a civil society, which is the foundation of that Union, as well as of the Europe of the future, is being most gravely trampled upon in the immediate vicinity of countries linked in the European Union.

Human dignity and peace are indivisible. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a war in Europe and for Europe. If Europe loses the struggle for the civil principle while searching for a solution to the coexistence of people and nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the loss will be its own.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/704
S/26829
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 1 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 30 November 1993 from a member of the Presidency (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 November 1993 from a member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Member State of the United Nations, has been a victim of brutal aggression for already 18 months. The hardships and suffering of the civilian population are immense, since the aggressor has been using all means to accomplish his objectives. All forms of crimes have been committed here, including the crime of genocide, the major crime of all the crimes. The aggressor, whenever he can, deprives the citizens of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina of regular food, energy and water, as well as industrial raw materials. It is known that the application of these methods is, by itself, a war crime. On the other hand, legal authorities of our State respond to all the appeals of the international community to have these problems overcome to the extent possible by peaceful and political means. In this regard, our cooperation is present at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia at Geneva.

Simultaneously with the diplomatic talks going on at Geneva, the citizens of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina are being exposed to intensified aggression and deprived of all the minimal requirements for living. Please alleviate the suffering of our citizens right now to avoid the eventual hypocrisy of the Geneva Summit.

(Signed) Stjepan Kljuić
Member of the Presidency
Acting President

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/705
S/26830
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (a)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on the problems and difficulties in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (see annex).

The report points to the extremely grave situation of children in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused by the sanctions, which have adverse effects on the implementation of the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its hope that the Committee, upon a comprehensive review of the situation in the area of the protection of the rights of children, will make appropriate recommendations with regard to the lifting of unjust sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (a), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

R E P O R T

ON THE PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

1. Children of all nations and races are the future of mankind, token of love, patience and hope, but also quite often the most vulnerable category and most often victims of conflicts and wars waged by their elders.

2. According to the 1991 population census, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has a population of 10.5 million, 3.2 million of which are children aged under 18 meaning that 40.4% of the population of the FR of Yugoslavia are children and young people under 24*. The FR of Yugoslavia has further provided shelter to a large number of refugees coming from the war-torn former Yugoslav republics. According to the latest available figures, there are currently 548,310 registered refugees, 495,000 of which in the Republic of Serbia (5% of its total population) and 53,310 in Montenegro (8.5% of the total population of that republic). 230,000 refugee children under 18 live in the FR of Yugoslavia and over 10,000 babies have been born to refugees in the FR of Yugoslavia so far.

3. Unconstitutional separation, secession by a number of the republics which had been part of the former Yugoslavia, followed by the effects of the war in its neighborhood, along with UN Security Council sanctions contained in resolutions 757, 787 and 820, have rapidly and dramatically worsened the social and economic situation in FR of Yugoslavia.

All forms of international trade, scientific-technical and cultural co-operation have been broken off. Sanctions objectively mean a total international isolation of the FR of Yugoslavia.

From 1990 to 1993, the FR of Yugoslavia registered the cumulative loss of some US$ 25 billion in its social product (GNP) relative to 1989.

---

* The 1991 census was conducted in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The presented data refer to the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, which by the promulgation of the Constitution on 27 April 1992, became constituent units of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also, all other comparative data presented in this report pertaining to the period before 27 April 1992, are joint data for the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro which were at the time within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Unemployment is rising at an alarming rate. In addition to 760,000 unemployed persons, there are 700,000 persons (out of a total of 2.3 million) at forced leaves and many of those are faced with job losses due to the devastating effects of the sanctions. Regardless of the steps taken by the competent authorities, all this has triggered hyperinflation currently estimated to be running at an unbelievable 1% an hour.

4. The volume of total production has been drastically reduced, the per capita GNP dropped from US$ 2,330 in 1991 to US$ 1,750 in 1992, while, according to estimates, it will further decline by at least 30% in 1993.

Real monthly earnings average around US $ 12, while average pensions do not exceed US $ 8. The living standards of some 85% of the population in the FR of Yugoslavia have plummeted to the point of mere subsistence, and currently about 50% of the population are classified as persons in need of social welfare. The number of suicides, particularly among old people, is rapidly rising.

The living standards of children in the FR of Yugoslavia have generally deteriorated. Neither parents nor the state can provide adequate living conditions for the physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of children under the present circumstances.

The right of every child to social security has been put in danger, primarily due to the shortage of funds needed for maintaining the attained coverage standard. The status of disabled children, in particular, has deteriorated considerably.

We wish to bring to attention also the fact that 40,000 children of Yugoslav workers abroad, who have qualified for family allowance under relevant bilateral social security agreements entered into by Yugoslavia and certain countries where our migrant workers live, have lost that right, despite the fact that the point at issue is social benefits which should not be subject to sanctions.

Hyperinflation, as a result of sanctions, has totally devalued the right to various forms of benefits and relevant entitlement (family allowance, maternity allowance, etc.), so that those forms of child care stop short of even providing the minimum security for the most destitute families.

Pre-school institutions face the problem of many children leaving, for their parents cannot afford the cost of care in the drastically deteriorated living conditions. Only 6.5% of all children being looked after in pre-school institutions get the

adequate number of meals. At compulsory primary schools a small number of children (some 30%) get a snack which is very low in calories. Calory intake of the overall population was reduced by some 30% in the 1990 - March 1993 period. The diet of no less than 20% of the population is below subsistence level. This is why 50% of all schoolchildren are suffering from anaemia in Belgrade.

5. To get a more rounded-off picture of the severe living conditions of children in the FR of Yugoslavia today, let us mention that most of the FR of Yugoslavia with the exception of the coastal belt in Montenegro, is situated in the region marked by continental climate with harsh winter and average daily temperatures in the five winter months ranging from 0 degrees C to 10 degrees C, and often dropping even to - 20 degrees C.

Due to the shortage of energy-generating materials, hospitals, kindergartens and schools have not yet started heating even though air temperature in early November was around 0 degrees C. This will have unforeseeable consequences for the general health of the population and particularly for the vulnerable children population.

6. The outlined economic situation in the FR of Yugoslavia has also led to the country being unable to take appropriate measures to protect the environment, which has a bearing particularly on children as the most sensitive population category. Account should also be taken of the fact that this situation, as environmental pollution does not stop at state boundaries, has a negative impact not only on children and other population in the FR of Yugoslavia, but can also affect life in neighboring countries and elsewhere.

7. As a result of the accumulated problems, the status of children in the FR of Yugoslavia has also worsened to the point where it represents a gross violation of children's rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The social climate for the children to grow, defined in the Preamble of the Convention as a prerequisite for normal development, is marked not by happiness and peace, but rather by fear, uncertainty, hostility, grief and insecurity. All this causes severe mental and psychological stress in children.

8. Sanctions are most severely and most evidently affecting the area of health care.

The state of health of population of the FR of Yugoslavia, and mothers and children in particular, is deteriorating every month regardless of the very well-developed network of health institutions and the totally free health services available to the public so far. This network comprises 191 public health homes; 23 state-of-the-art medical centers; 20 specialized health institutions and 95 hospitals and clinical hospitals employing 92,000, including 21,000 doctors, 4,478 dentists and 2,479 pharmacologists.

This was recently pointed out also by the representative of the World Health Organization, Dr Hanu Uori who estimated with pessimism that "the current health situation in the FR of Yugoslavia is tantamount to a disaster, mortality has gone up 10% due to sanctions, the number of TBC cases has tripled, children are dying of malnutrition and for lack of medicines, all of which could have been avoided".

The health care budget, which in 1990 amounted to 4.5% of the GSP (cca US 50 per capita in real terms), went up in 1993 to 13%, but dropped to US$ 30 per capita in real terms so that now it cannot provide even for the minimum primary health care of the public, particularly not for the most vulnerable groups.

The pharmaceutical industry, once able to meet most of domestic needs, cannot continue production in view of its high import dependency (over 95%), since certain members of the Sanctions Committee object to the imports of raw materials.

According to the estimates of the World Health Organization, the number of neuroses in the population has increased by some 600%. Experts predict a rise in the number of children and young people with mild and curable as well as with more serious mental disorders and say this will have unforeseeable negative consequences.

The death among infants, in Belgrade alone, has increased over the past year (1991-1992) from 14% to 16% and has continued to grow also in 1993. The number of risky pregnancies and babies born prematurely has increased. The Premature Children Institute had treated 1,000 such children by 1 November 1993. In the first six months of 1993, 173 children developed sepsis, 17 meningitis, 41 came down with salmonellosa, 412 contracted pneumonia, which represents a 50% increase on the corresponding 1992 figure.

The mortality due to infectious diseases which accounted for 7% in the 1991-1992 period, went up by 214% in 1992 and in the first half of 1993. The number of TBC cases relative to 1990 increased by 8.5%. The number of epidemics went up by 352% in hospitals.

In late 1992 and in the course of 1993, an increased number of children with rheumatic fever was registered particularly among refugee children.

Treatment of children suffering from chronic respiratory and renal diseases, diabetes and malignant diseases for months and years, has become the "nightmare" of their doctors and a tragedy for their parents, due to the shortage of expensive imported drugs. Anyone who meets those parents will realize how deep is the abyss of human despair.

The compulsory vaccination coverage of schoolchildren declined from 91.29% in 1988 to 84.2% in 1992 for Di-Te-Per; from 93.3% to 84.45% for polio; and from 91.79% to 80.64% for measles, with the continuing downward trend. The morbilli epidemic in the capital of the Republic of Montenegro, Podgorica alone afflicted 10,000 children. The main reasons, apart from the vaccine shortage, are fuel shortages, inadequate vaccine storage conditions due to obsolete equipment and impossibility of procuring spare parts.

Due to shortages of reagents and materials for clinical and microbiological laboratories, most diagnoses are established on the basis of clinical and other symptoms. The Pathology Institute registered an increase in incorrect diagnoses from 19% in 1991 to 35% in 1992.

In the first five months of 1993, 44 babies died at cardio-surgical children's wards in two Belgrade and one Novi Sad clinical hospitals, as they could not be operated on for lack of needed materials, and as children with heart disease could not be sent abroad for further treatment, and the number of operations was reduced to one or two a week. The operation waiting list at the Mother and Child Institute in Belgrade includes the names of some 300 to 400 helpless children. Two clinical hospital centers in Belgrade and in Nis alone postponed some 3,600 operations for lack of materials in 1992.

The drastic situation of sick children and their parents brought on by sanctions are painfully illustrated by the fact that parents of 7 children treated for leukemia at the Belgrade Mother and Child Institute stated in the first 5 days of November 1993 that they wished to cancel further treatment as they were unable to afford the cost which had been the exclusive concern of the society in the period preceding the sanctions.

The same Institute cannot provide effective treatment for some 400 children suffering from hemophilia and to some 30 children with phenyl-ketonuria.

The general population is threatened with possible larger-scale infections due to the lacking water purification agents. In certain areas, as Dragacevo, western Serbia for instance, a large number of people developed infections after using bacteriologically unsafe water, which can also be termed as kind of local epidemic.

9. Particularly vulnerable is the position of refugee children in the FR of Yugoslavia; while they have integrated in the educational and health care systems, they suffer numerous negative consequences due to their abruptly broken childhood and exclusion from their former milieux. With all the concern by state to provide for this fairly large category of children adequate accommodation and living conditions, the overall grave economic situation has had an even harsher impact on them, so that they have been more exposed

to complaints of a mental nature, more prone to juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug-abuse, and even to prostitution attended by attempted suicides.

10. Sanctions have affected in many a way also the area of education, culture and information, regardless of those areas not having been directly mentioned in the relevant UN SC resolutions. A total break-off of international co-operation in those areas, according to the assessment by UNICEF, will have unforeseeable consequences for the future generations of children in the FR of Yugoslavia. Secondary and higher education that was free before the sanctions were imposed for all full-time pupils and students, now has to be paid up to 20% of the total cost by students whose parents find this difficult to bear. In addition, the conditions in which children attend school in Yugoslavia today are more than inhuman, due to the already mentioned heating problem.

Special schools for deaf, blind and retarded children, attended by some 1,000 little pupils, are not in a position to continue providing even the indispensable orthopedic aids, and, as a result, those children have joined the particularly vulnerable group. They further lack the basic teaching aids, meaning they have been deprived of even the most essential prerequisites for their education.

Sanctions are having a very negative impact as well on education of children of Yugoslav migrant workers abroad. In some countries with which bilateral agreements have been entered into - France, Germany, Switzerland - our children are banned from attending courses in their native language, as the embargo on importation of textbooks and other books from the FR of Yugoslavia in force, schools running supplementary courses are being closed down and the supply of funds required for native language courses for Serbian and Montenegrin children - cut off. Moreover, high school textbooks in the FR Germany and France abound in discriminatory references to the Serbs and Montenegrins and recent events in former Yugoslavia. The latest example is the information material "War in the Balkans" for 10th-form students in Hamburg, which accuses the Serbian and Montenegrin people for the events in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in an unprincipled, inaccurate and tendentious manner, thus fuelling discrimination prohibited by many United Nations conventions.

11. The right of a child to rest and leisure, as well as to participation in cultural life and the arts has been jeopardized on account of the drastic drop in the living standards of the public in the conditions of sanctions. The possibility of putting on foreign children's films, printing of foreign children's books, publication of foreign children's magazines, have been denied. The most drastic example is the ban placed after 80 years on the printing of Mickey Mouse cartoon strips and other Disney heroes,

whose adventures were followed by several generations in this country, but also in the countries of what is known as Western democracy that have by their measures isolated the children of the FR of Yugoslavia.

12. The above description of the situation, fragmentary though it is, reflects the extremely serious conditions facing the population of the FR of Yugoslavia, and children in particular, including refugees who share the common lot brought about by the mentioned resolutions of the world community and sanctions set out therein.

This warrants the following question: did the countries signatories of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in passing the mentioned resolution, have in mind Art., 2., para 2 of the Convention, namely that:

"2. STATES PARTIES SHALL TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT THE CHILD IS PROTECTED AGAINST ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION OR PUNISHMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE STATUS, ACTIVITIES, EXPRESSED OPINIONS, OR BELIEFS OF THE CHILD'S PARENTS, LEGAL GUARDIANS, OR FAMILY MEMBERS".

Did the countries signatories of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in passing those resolutions, also bear in mind other articles of that Convention, namely Art. 4 (guaranteeing the right of the child within the framework of international co-operation); Article 6 (the child's right to life and development); Article 8 (the right of the child to preserve his or her identity); Article 13 (the right to freedom of expression and freedom of information); Article 17 (the right to information from international sources); Article 22 (care for refugee children); Article 23 (special care for disabled children); Article 24 (the right of the child to the highest standard of health and medical care); Article 26 (the child's right to benefit from social security); Article 27 (the right to an adequate living standard); Art. 28 and 29 (the right to education); and Article 31 (the right of the child to rest and leisure).

* * *

By acceding to and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the FR of Yugoslavia has accepted to act in conformity with all its provisions and has in all its activities, both in passing domestic legislature and in its international co-operation, complied with the principles set out therein. Having significantly expanded the rights envisaged by the Convention in its national legislation, the FR of Yugoslavia is now, through no fault of its own, no longer in a position to apply the basic provisions of the Convention due to the effect of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions ratified by most of the signatory countries of the Convention.

The authorities in the FR of Yugoslavia, including a large number of non-governmental organizations, have repeatedly informed the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the World Health Organization and the World Human Rights Conference in Vienna on the status of children in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the course of this year. This has been also commented on by the representatives of UNICEF, the World Health Organization and UNHCR on several occasions so far.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/706
S/26832
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 November 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertug addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the recent upsurge in the negative statements made by the Greek Cypriot side against the package of confidence-building measures (CBMs) currently being discussed in Cyprus. The unconstructive attitude displayed by these statements confirms that, despite initial appearances to the contrary, the Greek Cypriot side does not actually accept the package. Below are some specific examples:

1. In answer to a question as to whether he would accept the landing of Turkish Cypriot aircraft registered in Turkey at the Nicosia International Airport (NIA), in an interview with a correspondent of the Turkish daily "Milliyet" on 6 October 1993 in New York, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, said "no...if the question implies that the so-called Turkish Cypriot airlines would have the right to land at NIA, my answer is 'no'..." Mr. Clerides added that, when he became aware of this, he had written a letter to Your Excellency "clarifying" his position on the matter.

2. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, the leader of the Greek Cypriot political party "DIKO" and one of the political allies of Mr. Clerides both during and after the last elections, described the CBMs as "terrifying" and expressed his strong opposition to the contacts carried out by the two teams of UN experts in Cyprus in connection with the CBM package by calling their visit "untimely and without basis" (Greek Cypriot daily "AGON" dated 28 October 1993).

In another instance, Mr. Kyprianou repeated his unequivocal opposition to the CBMs by stating "we were opposed to the CBMs to begin with. After the meeting with UN experts we saw also practical obstacles proving the drawbacks of the CBMs. We are of the view that these CBMs cannot be implemented" (Greek Cypriot daily "Eleftherotipia" dated 28 October 1993).

3. Another Greek Cypriot political party leader, Dr. Vassos Lyssarides of "EDEK", has called for the outright rejection of the CBMs. Referring to a unanimous decision of the Greek Cypriot National Council, Dr. Lissarides said "there is no alternative other than turning down the CBMs in accordance with this decision" (Greek Cypriot daily "Filelefitheros" dated 31 October 1993).

4. In a letter he sent to Mr. Clerides, the Secretary-General of the Greek Cypriot Communist party "AKEL", Mr. Christofias, has criticized the Greek Cypriot leader for "having accepted the reopening of Nicosia International Airport in return for the opening of the closed part of Varosha" (Greek Cypriot press of 3 November 1993). According to the Greek Cypriot daily "AGON" of 28 October 1993, Mr. Christofias also stated that "his doubts about the CBMs increased after meeting with the UN experts".

5. Mr. Alexis Ghalanos, President of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, joined the other leaders in rejecting the CBMs by describing them as "unacceptable" (Greek Cypriot daily "Filelefitheros" dated 10 November 1993). Similarly, the leader of the Greek Cypriot Liberal Party, Mr. Nikos Rolandis, has described the CBMs as "unacceptable" for the Greek Cypriot side ("Filelefitheros" dated 7 November 1993).

6. Virtually the entire Greek Cypriot press has been voicing strong opposition to the CBMs. A typical example is the following extract from an article in "Agon" newspaper of 28 October 1993:

> "As details of the implementation of the UN proposed CBMs are becoming known, opposition to them among the Greek Cypriots is growing to the point of horror."

Commenting on the CBMs, "Eleftherotipia" newspaper of the same date pointed to the "great danger" posed by the package; while "Filelefitheros" underlined that "after meeting with the UN experts, Greek Cypriot party leaders successively expressed their worries and disappointment" in this regard.

It is our firm belief that this mounting opposition to the CBMs voiced by the Greek Cypriot side, leadership and media alike, is a typical example of the insincere negotiating tactics of the other side, of pretending to accept something when it actually does not. It is also indicative the difficulties involved in engaging in result-oriented negotiations with the Greek Cypriot side for reconciliation and a viable solution.

I would be grateful if the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUG
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus